

New Advertisements.

Alma Terrace—T. W. Wain.
Ampleforth—H. M. Bramble.
For Sale—W. G. Hughes.
County of York Ag. Society—Hugh O. Thomson.
Canton—George Davis.
List of Letters—Aurora.
List of Letters—Newmarket.
Notice—Dr. Nash.
Lamb Hotel, Toronto.
Fall and Winter Goods—D. Laidlaw.
Auction—Capt. Beresford.
Fall and Winter Trade—J. G. Parker.

Agents for the "New Era"

AURORA.—Messrs. Ashton & Maclell.
KITCHENER.—Mr. S. Snider.
LONDON.—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
BROWNSVILLE.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BONDAIRE.—Mr. John Hodge.
HOLLAND LAKE.—Messrs. J. H. Raper.
Knox, P. O.—Mr. John Hatman.
BAYVIEW.—Mr. J. Quibell.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Oct. 8, 1887.

General Summary.

King Township Show takes place at Lloydown, on Friday, the 16th inst., instead of 15th, as we stated a couple of weeks ago. North York takes place at Newmarket, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

We are requested to announce that a preliminary meeting towards forming a Board of Trade, &c., in Newmarket will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening next. Chair to be taken at 7 1/2. Merchants and others are invited to attend.

Attention is directed to an advertisement from N. Allan Gamble, Esq. Having rented his farm, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., he proposes disposing of his stock, implements, and household furniture, by auction. See advertisement.

Dr. Ford's Steam Grist Mill is expected to be in running order in about eight weeks. Whether it will be capable of doing work equal or better than the one destroyed by fire, remains to be tested. The Doctor, however, is very sanguine of considerable superiority.

Our Importing Merchants are now receiving their invoices of Fall Goods. As soon as their stock arrives, our country friends may expect to see announcements in the advertising columns of the Era. In Dry Goods and Groceries, some of them are importing very extensively.

The Gazette Farmer for October, is before us, and contains articles on—How can we most economically increase the fertility of the soil?—Mechanical qualities of the Soil—Notes for the Month—Understanding—Ploughing in Green Corn for Manure—Turnips and Carrots—Management of Milk Cows, &c. Published at Rochester, N. Y., by Mr. Joseph Harris: price 50 cts. per annum.

Another advance sheet from the office of the Canadian Directory, is before us. Every sheet furnishes additional evidence of the accuracy and importance of the forthcoming. Persons desirous of subscribing, should forward their names immediately. It is now announced that the work will be accompanied by a Map of the Province, showing the Railway lines completed, as well those projected.

The Bombay Telegraph, in speaking of the atrocities committed by the rebels of India, remarks:—"The history of the world affords no parallel to the terrible massacres which during the last few months have desolated the land. Neither age, sex, nor condition has been spared. Children have been compelled to eat the quivering flesh of their murdered parents, after which they were literally torn asunder by the laughing fiends who surrounded them. Men in many instances have been mutilated, and before being absolutely killed, have had to gaze upon the last agonies of their wives and daughters previous to being put to death. But really we cannot describe the brutalities that have been committed; they pass the boundaries of human belief, and to dwell upon them shudders reason upon its throne."

The "Gazette" in a Quandary.

Our nervous friend conducting the Gazette at Richmond Hill, got into a tremendous sweat last week, and treated his readers to about a column of matter, in the vain attempt to prove that white was black, and black no color at all. But to us he appears like a baulky horse—moves forward until the harness tightens and then retreats to get a fresh start. In order that our readers may be able to judge of the strength of the arguments our confeder has been able to adduce, as to the soundness of his position, and also properly understand our remarks thereon, we subjoin the gist of his article. After stating the "painful suspense" he had been laboring under during the week—a "guilty conscience needs no accuser," and this probably accounts for it—the Gazette says:—

It must indeed be admitted that our contemporaries did the best for his ambitious little village that could be done. He had little to say, and consequently, like a wise man, he said little. But he was rather hard upon Richmond Hill. He was good enough barely to admit that Richmond Hill has an existence. But he insists that it is neither a town nor a village, and that it is not a village, and that it is not a town. We will not now argue with him as to the two former; but "really and sincerely" we must "reason" with him about the latter, notwithstanding his profound knowledge of the county. An examination of the map will show that Richmond Hill is not only the most central, but indeed, the only central town or village in the county. We must, in truth, admit that our village is but young, while the antiquity of Newmarket is beyond a doubt. But Richmond Hill is growing with the vigor of youth, at the same time that Newmarket appears to be in the decline of old age. Who will pretend to say that Newmarket has prospered with its years? Considering its age, it is the most stunted and backward village in Canada. Places that were covered with the primeval forests when Newmarket was yet old, are now far before it, and according to present indications, Richmond Hill will soon leave it behind.

Newmarket should not boast of its age. The pestilential miasma arising from the sluggish ditch or swamp, which the Newmarketers ambitiously denominate a water privilege, have done far more to retard its growth than the progress of any other place in Canada is doing. At present, it is not very dissimilar from Martin Chuzzlewit's Village of Eden, in the United States. The things for which it is best chiefly remarkable, are our spirited and well conducted contemporary, "who, yet though vaporous, can argue with us," and the editor who, like the latter, appears to be a better case; and for the great number of officers it supports. We believe, that at the present moment, there are

no less than six regular Physicians, and any number of quacks, who find constant employment in it. Most of them are rapidly getting rich, and more than one of them, who have absolutely made fortunes, talk of coming to Richmond Hill, or going to Toronto, to spend it, and enjoy themselves in the evening of their lives. So much for the heavy sickly-anguish fogs of Newmarket. "A bad wind that blows nobody good."—More doctors have made their fortunes in Newmarket, than in any other six towns in Canada."

The first sentence worthy of notice, in the above extract, reads—"But he insists that it is neither a town or village, nor yet central." The first we still maintain, is not a Town. The second is aside from the truth, and the editor is deceiving his readers by making such an assertion: we said it "was not even an Incorporated Village." The third no one will deny but the Gazette and those interested. He again asserts the central position of Richmond Hill; but he has failed to show by what rule he reckons the distance to Toronto to be as great as to Georgia. In speaking on this point, he says—"we must reason with him about the latter." And how does he reason? Why, merely asserts that an "examination of the map will show that Richmond Hill is not only the most central, but the only central town or village in the County." Now, we assert that an examination of the map will show nothing of the kind; but rather, show that Richmond Hill is situated some 15 or 16 miles from Toronto, while the distance from the latter place to the north eastern boundaries of the County is not far from 50 miles. Will our contemporary be kind enough to make another examination? Or rather, supposing our confeder to be raiding along the Town Line between Georgia and Brock, would he then maintain his present position?

Failing, however, "to make the worse appear the better cause," he has resorted to introducing the character of Newmarket, and declares it to be the "most backward village in Canada;" and the reason assigned is, its unhealthy position! Here, again our confeder is quite astray. The Macdonald Road that gave Richmond Hill an existence, has been, previous to the construction of the Northern Railroad, sucking at the very vitals of Newmarket; and the village had nothing to depend upon but merely local trade. Since the Railroad has been constructed, however, things have taken a change, and our population have nearly doubled during the past four years, while, notwithstanding the fanciful ideas of our contemporary, during that time Richmond Hill has exhibited symptoms of ruin and decay. So far from there being a "sluggish ditch or swamp" in Newmarket, the soil is cultivated to the edge of the mill-pond we so "ambitiously denominated a mill-privilege;" and a capital privilege it is. The water, however, is not sluggish—but a continual running stream—one that the people of Richmond Hill might be proud of.

Again, how truly wonderful and powerful must be the inventive and imaginative faculties of our quondam friend. He believes Newmarket has "no less than six regular Physicians, and any number of quacks." Some people will believe almost anything, and everything they hear, and so it seems, does the Gazette; and we now beg to inform him that his belief is not well founded. We have only two thirds of the number stated, of regular Physicians, and not a quack, not even a Thomsonian Dr., in the place. The Gazette asserts, that "most of them are rapidly getting rich, and talk of removing to Richmond Hill." An old proverb says—"Go from home to hear news," and we feel satisfied this announcement of our confeder will be news to the people of Newmarket, as well as to the professional gentlemen referred to. So far from the place being sickly and quagmire, we believe it to be as healthy as any locality North of Toronto, Richmond Hill not excepted. This fact was clearly demonstrated when the Railroad was being constructed. Many of the men employed to the North of us along the Holland River and Marshy places of Lake Simcoe, at that time were afflicted with theague, who would return to Newmarket and speedily recover. This Statement, many of the employees will now vouch for.

We have now gone through the wonderful effort which cost our contemporary so much "painful suspense," and we leave it to the candid reader to judge of our relative positions. We again assert the three points on which the discussion commenced—1st. Richmond Hill is not a Town. 2ndly. It is not even an Incorporated Village. 3rdly. It is not the most central, nor the most central town or village in the County. We must, in truth, admit that our village is but young, while the antiquity of Newmarket is beyond a doubt. But Richmond Hill is growing with the vigor of youth, at the same time that Newmarket appears to be in the decline of old age. Who will pretend to say that Newmarket has prospered with its years? Considering its age, it is the most stunted and backward village in Canada. Places that were covered with the primeval forests when Newmarket was yet old, are now far before it, and according to present indications, Richmond Hill will soon leave it behind.

East Gwillimbury Fall Show.

East Gwillimbury Township Fall Show was held at Sharon, on Tuesday last, the 6th inst. The day was fine, and the display large—much larger than last year, and gave unmistakable signs of progress. The competition in many classes was remarkably close. In horses there was a fine display, and the animals exhibited both for general purposes and carriage were a credit to the Township. In cattle, the animals from Georgia made a fine display. The competition in sheep was most spirited; and the judges experienced no little difficulty in making their award. The seeds and vegetables exhibited were of the first class—indeed beyond what we anticipated. In the Ladies' department too, there was a fine display, and the articles exhibited added much to the appearance of the Show.

After the judges had got through with their duties, the society and its friends adjourned to the "Mansion" House where an excellent dinner was provided. The officers of the society appear to have worked hard this year, to make the show successful, and we must say, they have not labored in vain. After dinner, the President, Dr. G. D. Morton, called upon

the Secretary, Mr. J. Parnham, to read the Prizes, which were as follows:—

STOCK.

JUDGES.—Messrs. Henry Fry, Major Stephenson, and John Wood.
Brood Mares.—1st prize, John Ritchie; 2nd, Dr. G. D. Morton.
Yearling Colts.—1st prize, Daniel Stevens; 2nd, John Cowieson.
Two year old Colts.—1st prize, Jesse Dean; 2nd, Thos. Fleming.
Span of Horses for Ag. Purposes.—1st prize, Horace Wilcocks; 2nd, F. B. Morrison.
Matched Carriage Horses.—1st prize, Horace Wilcocks; 2nd, J. C. Hogaboom.
Saddle Horse.—1st prize, Dr. G. D. Morton; 2nd, Wm. Howard.
Stallion.—1st prize, Samuel Johnson.
Spring Colt.—1st prize, Peter Rowen; 2nd, John Ritchie.
Milk Cows.—1st prize, Wm. Howard; 2nd, Wm. Howard.
Spring Calf.—1st prize, F. Anderson; 2nd, Dr. E. Morton.
Yearling Bull.—1st prize, Robert Currier; 2nd, John Collins.
Waiting Heifer.—1st prize, Wm. Howard; 2nd, Wm. Howard.
Two year old Heifer.—1st prize, Dr. E. Morton; 2nd, John Curry.
Aged Ram.—1st prize, Joseph Fennel; 2nd, Horace Wilcocks.
Rams Lamb.—1st prize, Joseph Fennel; 2nd, Stephen Howard.
Three Ewes.—1st prize, Joseph Fennel; 2nd, Joseph Fennel.
Three Ewe Lambs.—1st prize, Joseph Fennel; 2nd, Joseph Fennel.
Two Fat Sheep.—1st prize, Horace Wilcocks; 2nd, Joseph Fennel.
Best Boar.—1st prize, Horace Wilcocks; 2nd, Peter Rowen.

PRODUCE, IMPLEMENTS, &c.

JUDGES.—Messrs. Joseph Mowder, Arch. Brown, and Wm. Henry.
Fall Wheat.—1st prize, John Woods; 2nd, John Moore.
Spring Wheat.—1st prize, John Moore; 2nd, John Woods.
Barley.—1st prize, Thos. Glover; 2nd, A. McMillan.
Oats.—1st prize, John Ritchie; 2nd, Joseph Fennel.
Peas.—1st prize, David Terry.
Potatoes.—1st prize, Benj. Lepard; 2nd, Thos. Rowland.
Siccle Turnips.—1st prize, Thos. Glover; 2nd, John Turck.
Ronguld Wurtzel.—1st prize, Edwin Hunter; 2nd, Thos. Lane.
Carrots.—1st prize, Peter Rowen; 2nd, Horace Wilcocks.
Onions.—1st prize, Harvey Graham; 2nd, John Moore.
Cabbage.—1st prize, Calvin Weddel; 2nd, John Eves.
Butter.—1st prize, Samuel Johnson; 2nd, John Curry.
Cheese.—1st prize, Thos. Fleming.
Woolen Plough.—1st prize, Reuben Lundy; 2nd, Edward Brammar.
Iron Plough.—1st prize, Peter Anderson; 2nd, Peter Rowen.
Cultivator.—1st prize, Peter Rowen.
Fanning Mill.—1st prize, Jas. Wade.
Double Wagon.—1st prize, Samuel Reid; 2nd, Peter Rowen.
Horse Shoes.—1st prize, J. S. Wilkin.

LADIES' WORK.

JUDGES.—Mrs. Wilson Reid, Miss Cassidy, and Mrs. Wm. Wilson.
Woolen Socks.—1st prize, Benj. Lepard.
Woolen Mitts.—1st prize, Benj. Lepard.
Woolen Counterpane.—1st prize, Benj. Lepard.
Patch Work Quilt.—1st prize, J. C. Hogaboom.
Five yards Filled Cloth.—Benj. Lepard.
The Prize List being read over, the usual Loyal toasts were then given from the chair, and followed by several from volunteers. The speeches of the occasion were very short; and we are only sorry that our limited space will not allow us to publish them. The assembly then dispersed, all satisfied with the results of the second exhibition of the society—at least so far as we could see or hear.

Correspondence.

OF We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The York Rillings' Gazette again—Richmond Hill likely to become the County Town—Deputy Receiver General Anderson—the "Leader," &c.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—Now that I have placed the Gazette safely on the Tory side of the fence, which (the fox!) he took very reluctantly, there is no difficulty in aiming at a conclusion as to the course he will take in the event of a general election. Although he has not declared his favorite for this Riding we name sufficient by which to judge that he will not be in favor of our present representative;—of course he has a right to select whom he pleases, should he desire to do so, and I, for one would give him credit for pursuing a straight-forward course if he did at once "not him out!"—Amongst us, as you are aware, none other is spoken of than Wright, and until he declares his intention of retiring I would consider it an act of political suicide to mention a second name in the Liberal interest, as, without just cause, it would be certain triumph to the old enemy, and Markham as well as the other parts of the East Riding, would lose its status in the political history of Canada, were a Tory, to succeed in polling a majority of votes in this old Reform Constituency.

In my last I mentioned that the Gazette gave the Representative for West York (J. W. Gamble, Esq.) the cold shoulder,—I judged so from his hinting at a "certain journalist" being spoken of as one of the "Coming men"—of course I concluded that he had reference to the Riding in which the Gazette is published and so nothing to

move the impression, although it has been insinuated that I am mistaken and that lie (the Gazette) is firing "long shots" at this East!

I presume you are aware that we are making the necessary arrangements to become the metropolis of the County of York;—I expect you will give us your assistance in bringing about a plate of things so desirable—only consider the advantages Newmarket would derive from being in such close proximity with the County Offices,—all of which I have mapped out, and with one or two exceptions, filled up,—by-the-way, if you have a friend you want to do anything for, send me his name, I will see what can be done for him—I would send you a list of names of the future officers for this anticipated change, but you "newspaper fellows" (as Joe Morrison's friend—Magally—styles your craft) have such a penchant for publishing names that I feel it would be impudent at the present stage to give them.

You will have noticed the threat of a suit against the Leader by deputy Receiver General Anderson, the friend (!) of the unfortunate young man Cumming—the letter is carefully written and in such a tone as leads me to judge that Anderson will not hazard a public investigation—if he does may "God defend the just!"—if he has nothing to fear, a street investigation may do him no harm,—and if the contrary, the public interest imperatively demands that (in those latter days of speculation, plundering and robbery in "high places") the Augean Stable be cleansed,—where is the Hercules?

Yours,
AJAX.

October 7th 1887.

Foreign and Colonial.

News by the Arabia.

New York, October 7.
The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia sailed from Liverpool on the 19th September, and arrived this morning. Among her passengers is C. W. Field.

INDIA.
The Indian mail has reached England, and the papers are occupied almost exclusively by it.

The news by the Bombay mail was received by the Jura at St. John's.

The victims by the massacre at Cawnpore numbered 88 officers, 190 privates, 190 women and children belonging to the army, and 400 civilians.

The Calcutta portion of the mail, with dates to August 16th, and Madras to August 17th, arrived at Trieste on the 17th September.

The following is a telegraph summary of the news by it:—

Lord Elgin arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of August, with about 6,000 men and 100 guns. General Havelock, after having advanced to within 10 days' march of Lucknow, had been obliged to fall back on Cawnpore, on account of Cholera having broken out among his small force.

There is a doubtful report via Ceylon, that the ravages of the Cholera among the troops before Delhi, had compelled them to retire to Allahabad.

A plot had been discovered and thwarted to massacre the Europeans of Benares and Jessore.

There had been several actions with the rebels at Agra and Azmghar.

Martial law had been proclaimed at Behar. The Governor General's bodyguard had been dispersed.

General Lloyd had been removed from the command at Danapore, and Sir James Outram succeeded him.

Several additional native regiments had been disbanded, and others were thought to be wavering.

The troops at Segowah had mutinied and killed their officers.

A detachment of 300 European troops had attacked the mutineers at Arrah, and were reported with the loss of 200 men.

At Agra the Kota contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed. According to the best authority, not only were the Europeans still before the place, but they had been strongly reinforced, and a general assault was expected in a few days.

The Paris Des Debats, says that although the official despatch still represents the English as holding out at Agra, we have reason to believe that intelligence was sent to the General, and that the heroic garrison has been destroyed along with the women and children under its protection.

MARKETS.
Flour quoted 6s 1d higher, and very scarce. Wheat.—The cereals are very conflicting. The bakers' cereals are very conflicting. Maxwell and others say that although very dull at the close, it was 1d 21 higher than the previous Friday.

Richardson, Spencer & Co. and others report an advance on the week; but a subsequent falling off, and, on the whole a partial decline for the quotations. By last mail corn quiet but steady. R. S. & Co quote red wheat 8s 6d; white 9s 2d 1/2; Western round 31s 3d; 32s; Ohio 33s 3d; mixed and yellow corn 38s 9d 3/4.

LONDON MARKET.

Breadstuffs were quiet and tending downward. Sugars steady. Coffee quiet. Tea in demand at full prices.

The Rev. Mr. Hoyle, American missionary, escaped from Allahabad, & fled for New York in the Atlantic cable.

The Atlantic cable is to be taken out of the Plymouth dock yard until next year. The work of raising the submerged cable is to be immediately commenced. A large engineering firm, of high standing and great wealth, has been placed, but they had been strongly reinforced, and a general assault was expected in a few days.

At a stated price they will with the aid of Government vessels, take all the risk and trouble of the hands of the Company, and have the Cable laid from Ireland to Newfoundland by July next, and failing they will not only claim no recompense but pay to the Company the entire cost of the Cable for the event of the Cable being laid before June, the stipulated price to be increased so much per month for every month gained. The offer is a bona fide one.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declines the dukedom offered him.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend of 9s for the year ending the 31st of March last before June, the stipulated price to be increased so much per month for every month gained. The offer is a bona fide one.

It is formally announced by the French and German papers that England does not at present intend to form a Foreign Legion.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

RIVER DE LOUVE, Oct. 5.
The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool Sept. 23 passed here this morning. She has 272 passengers. Experienced heavy westerly gale from the lake. Nothing further from India. Indian mail expected to arrive at Suez on the 19th. From Daily Post, 2nd—Consols further by the ANGLO-SAXON.

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.

LIVERPOOL COGN MARKET.

TUESDAY, 22.—The trade has been quieter during the week and prices of wheat have declined 1d a 3d per bushel. Flour has also

been a turn cheaper, with a small business. All other articles must also be quoted rather easier to purchase.

At today's market there was a slow trade in wheat at a decline of 3d to 4d per bushel in old foreign, and fully 6d on new Irish. Indian Corn was 6d to 1s per quarter with little doing. Flour was difficult to move at 6d 1s per sack and barrel decline.

Wheat per 70 lbs. Canada—Upper Canada 9s 3d 1/2; Lower Canada 7s 9d 1/2; 3s 5d 1/2; American Red 8s 3d 1/2; 9d 1/2; Indian Corn White 42s 4 1/2; Yellow 37s 3 1/2; Mixed 35s 3 1/2.

Flour—Western Canada 31s 3d; 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s 3d.

LONDON, 22nd Sept., 1887.

To-day the 7th Light Dragoons passed through London to Darford, there to await embarkation for India.

The European residents of Calcutta, in a petition to the British Legislature, on the 1st inst., of the members of the Indian administration, and pray that the country may be placed under the direct Government of Her Majesty the Queen, with an open Legislative Council.

Private letters from India bring intelligence that the garrison of Agra, consisting of some half dozen English gentlemen, 46 Sikhs and 15 Europeans, and half caste Sub-officials and persons connected with the railway, after having repulsed an attack of 2,000 of the Mutineers from Dinapore with a loss of 14 Europeans, more than 50 to the enemy, killed and wounded, and with only 1 wounded on their side, were ultimately relieved by a detachment from Meerut, under Major Eyer, Bengal Artillery, on the 3rd August.

The French Government has received despatches by Indian mail, announcing that the Governor of Pondicherry had written to the Admiral commanding French fleet in India, to send him some ships of war, as a measure of precaution under existing circumstances.

The merchants of Bordeaux have petitioned the Government to send a fleet of 15 ships to India, some of whom had been nurses in the late war, offered to accompany Mrs. Seacole to India on a similar mission. The East India Company has declined their services.

MADEIRA. Ministerial Journals assert that the crisis is at an end and that Navias and his colleagues are again secure in power and favour. On the other hand correspondents to the Courier Des Paris, and the Paris Presse, assert that the ministry is in fact extinct, that it exists only in a provisional state, and that, after the departure of the Prince of Orange from Madrid, the Queen will try to find another minister and cabinet. It is announced the Cortes will meet in October. A dispatch from Stockholm, 17th inst., states Norwegian Slottling has accepted without opposition, a proposal to nominate the crown prince of Sweden, regent, during the king's illness. The committee of Swedish parliament recommended the proposal to the parliament with a majority of 18 against 5. The result of elections in Moldavia is not known. Out of 87 electors, 67 have declared for the Union—15 neutral and six unionist. The Elections in Wallachia commences on 19th and will terminate on 29th—an official act of evacuation of Neat has been received at Tcheran. The Persian troops quitted Herat on 20th July. A report was circulated at the same time that Shah-Haydar-Khan, son of Shah Mohammed, was preparing to march on Herat and take possession of it. It is to be feared that in such case the Persians would again advance, as the Shah will not suffer the Afghans to retain possession of Herat.

AUSTRIA. Above one hundred Austrian officers have offered to serve in India. The commercial and financial prospects of Austria continue very gloomy.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, Oct. 6, 1887.

The screw steamer "City of Washington," from Liverpool, at noon on the 23d ult., arrived here this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great activity prevailed in England in sending reinforcements to India. The overland mail steamer was to take 200 troops from Malta to Alexandria, to be sent through Egypt to India. Several hundred troops will go out in succeeding steamers. The India Company had decided to offer the fleets of the European and American Steamer Company. Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta was to propose an exchange of European or Native Bengal Regiments, as the Indians would prove sufficiently effective and more trustworthy in Canton than in their own country. Lord Elgin took with him to Calcutta 1,700 troops and marines, and a native brigade, organized to proceed forthwith to the Ganges.

FRANCE.

The French Government had received despatches from India, announcing that the Governor of Pondicherry had, as a precaution, called upon the Admiral of the French fleet in the Indian seas, for some ships of war.

General Neill, at Cawnpore, was compelling all the high caste or Brahmins whom he could capture, to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash the blood from the floors, their movements being the while accelerated by the application of the cat, afterwards the Sepoys were hanged one after the other.

One hundred Austrian officers have offered to serve in India.

A London letter in the Paris Patrie, asserts that Salih was marching upon Lucknow at the head of 15,000 insurgents, and as he was four days ahead of General Havelock it was considered certain that he would effect a junction with the insurgents before the English Generals arrived.

The fort of Lucknow was well supplied with provisions and ammunition. It was deemed impregnable.

Telegraph advices from St. Petersburg, report a great storm and fire on the Sadago Canal. Two hundred country crafts with their cargoes of produce were wrecked.

The following is said to be the result of the new election in Moldavia. Out of 67 electors 66 have declared for the union of the Principality, six against the union, and 16 neutral. The election in Wallachia is to commence on the 19th.

The Persian troops have evacuated Herat.

The Townsend Trial—How it was Managed.

Criminal procedure is a broad phrase which applies to every legal step taken between the commission of an offence and the final issue of the case. The most arduous and really important part of a prosecutor's office, is to carry home guilt to the prisoner. The manner in which the late trial at Cayuga has been conducted, does not reflect credit upon the solicitor General. Never was a case more horribly botched. The able counsel for the defence, Mr. Freeman, discharged his duty with a faithfulness and tact rarely witnessed in our courts; and no doubt the failure of the Crown to establish the prisoner's identity is in no less attributable to the energy and skill of that gentleman, than to the blundering stupidity of the prosecution completely broke down in cross-examining the witnesses. This is the most important state of criminal procedure, and without attempting to it, it is impossible to arrive at the truth, or properly to attain the ends of justice.

Mr. Freeman, who is not a witness connected with the Canadian bar, had the advantage of the Solicitor General in this respect, and the consequence was that he made the prosecution at times appear ridiculous.

lous to the jury. Another grave mistake committed by the Crown prosecutor was allowing all the witnesses to appear in Court during the trial, and thereby giving them the opportunity, if they felt inclined to use it, to tell the same story, and agree in their description of Townsend. A single witness ought not to have been allowed to sit in Court while another was giving his evidence in the box. The effect of this inexcusable blunder was, that the witnesses took their place upon the stand with the express intention of corroborating the testimony of previous witnesses, and of concurring as loudly as their memories would enable them in their story. The Townsend family were examined in succession, and in each other's hearing, and, therefore, were not surprised that there was so little discrepancy in their evidence. We cannot conceive what infatuation could have got hold of the Solicitor General, when he pursued such a reprehensible course. It is clear he had reflected much upon his duty or he would have acted differently. It is in keeping, however, with the whole career of the Government, of which he is a member. Not content with botching the general affairs of the country, the Ministry and their agents are determined upon defeating the ends of justice. They affect to take an interest in the discharge of duty, by raising a tremendous furor, hoping thereby to throw dust into the eyes of the public to cloak their delinquencies, while in reality they are adopting a line of action which they know perfectly well must, if not defeated by some fortuitous circumstances, thwart the objects they pretend to have in view. Covered with a garb of hypocrisy and always anxious to palm an imposture upon the country for something genuine, those men don't care what wrongs they commit, or what blunders they commit, so long as they are able to keep the public from seeing the truth. Depositions were made at Cayuga and handed into the Court before the termination of the trial, that some of the jurymen had made bets upon its issue. Disgraceful and outrageous as such conduct appears, were steps taken to rid the jury-box of its blasting and partial influences? No! The case proceeded with as much confidence. As the most disinterested jury in the world had been in the box to decide it. Jurymen have been discharged from the panel for expressing a premature opinion relative to cases which they were called upon to decide; but here you have not only opinions expressed by the jurymen, but these backed up by bets, and yet the Solicitor General said nothing about it! We submit that such an exhibition of trial by jury is a libel upon justice and a disgrace to all parties concerned. On the same principle that a member of Parliament is disqualified to vote on a question, in which he has a pecuniary interest, should a jurymen be prevented from deciding a case on the result of which he has money staked. Solicitors General Ross and Smith are certainly extraordinary men for blundering and making fools of themselves. Familiarity and acquaintance with the acts of those officials display them in their full antagonism—the more you know of their doings, the more alive are you to the slightest exhibition of them.—Hamilton Banner.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly man named Roe, employed in the Custom House, dropped dead, about 6 o'clock last evening, at the Prescott Gate steps, while on his way home.—Que. Chron., Oct. 2.

GUTHRIE'S SAY.—M. Babinet, the astronomer, has just announced to the Institute that, in consequence of a favorable change in the currents of the ocean, a series of years of heat has been entered on, of which the present is the commencement.

BROTHER TYPES will be glad to hear that their old friend, A. A. Riddell, of this city, yesterday passed his medical examination, and is now duly entitled to the name, style, and title of Dr. Riddell. This is a fitting reward of industry, integrity and intelligence.—Colonist.

A rumor had reached San Francisco, from Utah, to the effect that Col. Sumner had arrived at Salt Lake City with a company of dragoons, and had arrested Brigham Young on a charge of high treason, and that he had already started with his prisoner for Washington. The news needs confirmation.—Colonist.

A gentleman in Cincinnati is said to have invented a motive power which is capable of being

